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[Inclosure.]

Rules and regulations for local smallpox quarantines.

AUSTIN, TEX., August 31, 1899.

To the county health officers of Texas:

You will hereafter enforce the following rules and regulations in the management of local smallpox quarantines, together with such additional precautions as the interests of the public health may demand:

First. On the discovery of smallpox in your county, immediately isolate the case or cases. If there is a doubt in the diagnosis give the public health the benefit of that doubt. The diagnosis will soon develop itself.

Second. Notify the commissioners' court of your county and ask them to declare quarantine.

Third. Notify the State health officer, giving all the particulars, especially of the source of the contagion, if possible.

Fourth. On declaration of quarantine by commissioners' court, arrest and detain all persons who have been exposed.

Fifth. Locate a suitable pesthouse, remote from other houses and from public travel, and remove all cases to it.

Sixth. Locate a detention camp in the same manner, and remove all persons to it who have been exposed and hold them therein for eighteen days from date of last exposure.

Seventh. Sterilize all the clothing of those detained, either by boiling, soaking thoroughly in an acid solution of bichloride of mercury 1-500, or burn them.

Eighth. Disinfect the houses from which cases have been taken by boiling all the clothing, bedding, and other textile materials, washing down the walls with solution of 1-500 bichloride of mercury. Any furniture that can not be boiled or perfectly cleaned by the solution shall be burned. Great care should be exercised to see that every part of the surface of these rooms and the furniture in them is thoroughly cleansed by the solution. The rooms should then be aired for five days, when they may be occupied.

Ninth. The period of detention for those who have been exposed to the disease shall be eighteen full days from date of last exposure, and each person must be thoroughly examined and temperature taken before discharged.

Tenth. Those who have the disease should be held until desquamation ceases, then given a thorough bath with soap and water for two or three days in succession and discharged.

Eleventh. No one, not even the guards, should be allowed to enter the detention camp without your permission. Should anyone enter in violation of this rule, arrest and hold them in detention.

Twelfth. Your guards should be reliable men, immune to the disease if possible, and will prove more zealous if selected from the immediate community you are engaged in protecting.

Thirteenth. The physician in charge should wear, when visiting cases of the disease, a long rubber coat, and immediately on leaving the sick room should wash his face and hands in a solution of bichloride 1-1000, and brush his outer clothing with brush or whisk broom dipped in the same solution.

Fourteenth. Insist on the vaccination of every unvaccinated person in the community, especially insist on the vaccination and revaccination of those in detention camp.

Fifteenth. Make weekly reports of your operations to the State health officer.

W. F. BLUNT, M. D.,
State Health Officer.

End of smallpox epidemic in Colorado.

DENVER, COLO., September 2, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that Colorado is now free from smallpox. The following is a statement of the cases which have occurred since last report:

Smallpox in Colorado.

Place.	Date.	Number cases.	Number deaths.
Boulder.....	May 29 and June 1.....	2	0
Colorado Springs.....	April 28 to May 17.....	12	4
Cripple Creek.....	April 9 to June 1.....	4	0
Denver.....	April 3 to July 21.....	51	4
El Paso County.....	May 11 and May 13.....	2	0
Engleville.....	April 13 to April 26.....	3	0
Evergreen.....	July 6.....	1	0
Fowler.....	May 28.....	1	0
Fruitdale.....	March 27.....	1	0
Gardner.....	May — to —.....	2	0
Greeley.....	May 26 to June 23.....	6	0
Gunnison County.....	May 7 to May 28.....	3	0
Lake City.....	June 15 to August 10.....	13	4
La Veta and vicinity.....	March 25 to May 29.....	48	12
Leadville.....	June 20 to July 13.....	14	2
Pueblo.....	April 18 to June 10.....	11	3
Pueblo County.....	May and June.....	36	4
Salida.....	June 15.....	1	0
Silver Plume.....	April 16.....	1	1
South Canon.....	May 20 to June 9.....	14	1
Trinidad.....	June 10 to June 17.....	4	0
Victor.....	April and May.....	18	0
Villa Grove.....	April 22.....	1	0
Walsenburg and vicinity.....	April 11 to May 5.....	9	1
	March 25 to July 21.....		
Total.....		258	36

Respectfully, yours,

G. E. TYLER, M. D.,
Secretary, Colorado State Board of Health.

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection along the Rio Grande River.

Eagle Pass, September 4.—I have the honor to submit the following, it being a report of the trip made by me to Presidio and other points on the Rio Grande River, in order that proper precautions be taken to prevent the spread of an epidemic of smallpox, which exists along the border in the vicinity of the subport of Presidio, Tex.

I arrived, in accordance with orders from Collector Drake, at Marfa, Tex., on Friday, August 4, and was met at the train by Mr. Drake, who informed me that I was to go immediately to Shafter and Presidio and investigate the places and the country about them, hence I took the stage for Shafter (the stage leaving just one hour after the arrival of the train) that morning. After traveling 50 miles over a rough and mountainous country in a stage drawn by 4 broncho mules, I reached Shafter, when I immediately called upon the State quarantine inspector who was stationed there temporarily. From this gentleman I learned that he then had under his charge 18 cases of smallpox, that the disease was of a varioloid type and that all of the cases were in the pesthouse. No treatment was instituted for these cases, the Mexicans (all of the cases were among the Mexican population) desiring to treat themselves. Hygienic precautions were not taken regarding the sick, but patients were allowed to get well the best way they could, the only requirement being that the sick individuals were not under any circumstances to leave the pesthouse, and that no persons were allowed entry to the pesthouse except the physician in charge and nurses. When a patient is discharged from the pesthouse, he or she is given new wearing apparel, the old garments being burned. In this way the disease is kept under fairly good control.

Finding that I could do nothing in Shafter, the State of Texas having